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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

My own New-England Home.

BY WM. H. CRANSTON.

A wanderer in this Western clime,
I've roamed its forests o'er,
And walked at eventide along
Lake Erie's quiet shore.
There's beauty in these noble trees,
That tower to heaven's blue dome,
But yet, I warmly, dearly love
My own New-England Home.

I love her ancient rock-bound shore,
Her granite hills so bold,
Her stony roads and silvery streams,
More precious are than gold.
I gaze upon these beauteous fields,
Where thousands yearly come,
But still I would not give for them
My own New-England Home.

The bounteous harvests that they yield,
Enrich the miser's store,
But I would sooner live in want
Upon my sea-grit shore,
Than feel that here my life must pass,
Though wealth and friends should come;
For these could not the idol bring,
My own New-England Home.

Should honors gather o'er my head,
And fame her chaplet lend,
With all that man could ask on earth,
Or hope for to the end—
I would not give, for all of these,
Though richer, far, to some,
That proud, time-honored heritage,
My own New-England Home.

There's beauty in the western skies,
These lakes, and fields, and streams,
Which fill a poet's raptured soul
With purest, brightest gleams.
But still I love the scenes of youth,
Where sleep my sires in trust,
And I would mingle mine within
New-England's hallowed dust.

THE STORY TELLER.

Dyed in the Wool.

BY JOHN JONES, JR.

An acute disciple of Blackstone, in one of our Atlantic cities that shall be nameless, had, by a course of active pettifogging, succeeded in filling his pockets. Full pockets enabled him to assume an imposing style of living, and the reputation of having gotton rich by practice at the bar, very naturally increased the number of his clients, and swelled the amount of his fees. S—— soon stood, 'A Number One' among his legal brethren.'

If any one had a pretty hard case for litigation, S—— was his man: for if any body could gain it for him, he could. He not only understood all the quirks and turns in the law, but was fertile in original expedients. The goodness or badness of a cause was nothing to him; his business was to gain it for his client by any means he could use, fair or foul.

At the age of forty-five, from some cause or other not clearly ascertained S—— became religiously disposed, and joined the church. An influential man like him was not long suffered to remain inactive in the secularities of the church. At the first fitting opportunity he was made a vestryman.

S—— had always been looked upon in the community as a 'pretty hard case,' and the reputation by no means belied the truth. The gaining of one like him over to the cause of religion, was therefore a source of no little congratulation to those who regarded things spiritual and pious—and was looked upon as quite a triumph over the enemy of souls. There were some, however, who shrugged their shoulders, and professed to have just about as much confidence in him now as ever they had, and to regard his religion, to use one of their elegant expressions, as 'all in my eye.'

Matters professional went on pretty much in the old way. Religion, in the eyes of S——, was too sacred a thing to bring down into the world, where it must suffer violence, and be, in consequence, brought in to disrepute. He, therefore, kept his religion nicely laid up in lavender, for Sunday, when it was brought forth unspotted from the world.

About two years after S—— joined the church, it was thought by those who had affairs in charge, that they ought to have a new and more imposing edifice than the one they worshipped in, which was, to say the truth, rather an ancient affair, and by no means such as the wealth of the congregation entitled them to have. S—— was prominent in the matter—in fact, he was the prime mover, and headed a subscription list with a thousand dollars.

In due time the church was finished, and an elegant edifice it was. When the building was projected and plans called for, sixty thousand dollars was to be the maximum of cost. But the building committee and the architect managed to run the cost up to a hundred thousand dollars, and the church in debt about seventy thousand. This caused all concerned to feel, as might be supposed, rather serious on the subject. A debt of seventy thousand dollars was rather a serious affair, viewed in any light.

The first thing to be done was to have a sale of the pews. This proceeded rather slowly, and the prices at which they sold were by no means as large as had been anticipated. From this source only twenty thousand dollars came. An extra subscription was then tried, but only ten thousand dollars could be raised.

In this aspect of affairs, S——, who was chairman of the building committee, and to whom was mainly chargeable the excess of cost over the first etimate made for the church, felt called upon to devise some means of liquidating the heavy debt.

'It could be done easily enough, if those who are able would come forward and buy pews at fair prices instead of renting them,' he said to a fellow vestryman.

It was freely admitted that this would certainly change the aspect of affairs. But, if members preferred renting to buying, nothing could be done.

'They ought to be made to buy,' said S——, warmly. 'There is Preston, worth thirty or forty thousand dollars at least, who, instead of paying a couple of thousand dollars for the pew his family occupies, is very well content to go it at a yearly rent of a hunderd dollars. It is to bad! I would not give much for his interest in religion, if he has no better way of showing it.'

'He certainly ought to buy,' was unhesitatingly replied.

'He shall buy!' said S——, snapping his fingers, as a sudden thought struck him.

'Do you think you can make him?'

'Yes.'

'How? What means will you use?'

'Never mind about that. But, mark my words for it, next Sunday Preston will be the owner instead of the mere tenant of his pew.'

'I hope so.'

'You shall not hope in vain.'

The lawyer went to his office and sat down to think. After about half an hour's congitation, he said, aloud,

'Yes, he's the man.'

And immediately writing a note, despatched it by his office messenger. In twenty minutes a well dressed man entered, and bowed to the lawyer with a respectful, or rather, deferential air.

'Take a chair, Jones—I want to talk to you,' said S——.

The man seated himself.

'You know we've managed to get confoundedly in debt with our new church.'

'Yes; so it seems,' was the assenting reply.

'And some how or other, we must manage to get out of debt.'

'If we can.'

'Well, I think we can, if the thing is done rightly. I believe I have hit upon the mode.'

'Ah! Well, you are fortunate. Nobody else could have done it.'

'So I flatter myself. But my trade makes me a little sharper than common people, you know. There are too many pews rented. If all who are able to buy would purchase instead of renting, the debt would be paid off in a week.'

'No doubt of that.'

'Very well. That is admitted. Now my plan is to make them buy.'

'If you can.'

'And I can, with a good fellow like you to aid me. And I think your affection for the church is strong enough to induce you to lend a willing hand to work. Debt is a terrible thing.'

'Indeed it is! But how can I aid?'

'Are you willing?'

'Oh, certainly.'

'Very well. Then, without any body's knowing what we are about, or suspecting any concert between us, we can make some forty or fifty pew renters become purchasers, and thus pay the whole debt.'

'How? How? I am serious to know that?'

'Very well, I will inform you. There is Preston to begin with. His pew is a very eligible one, and if he gives it up, he can't possibly get another without going far down the aisle; for every good pew in the church is either rented or sold. Now his pew is worth at least a thousand dollars.'

'Yes, and he ought to pay that for it. He is able enough.'

'So I think. Very well. Now I will place two thousand dollars in your hands, and do you go to the treasurer who has charge of the matter, and offer to buy the pew, saying that you are ready to pay that price down for it, cash. He will of course, tell you that he must see Preston first, and give him the option of buying it. And Preston, rather than let you have the pew, will buy. D'ye see?'

'Capital. It's the very thing!'

'Isn't it?'

'If you aint a lawyer, dyed in the wool, there's no mistake,' said the man, leaning back in his chair, and giving vent to a hearty burst of laughter.

'I consider myself hard to beat in any thing,' returned S——. 'But will you join me in the matter?'

'Certainly. I'm ready to serve the church in any way that a humble individual like me can do it.'

On the next Sabbath, Preston sat in his own pew, sure enough; and the treasury of the church was in a better condition by just the sum of two thousand dollars. S—— was delighted at the success of his scheme, and tried it on two other pew renters, who were entire strangers to each other, during the week, and with the desired result. Jones got some private abuse for his part of the business, and was told that he had better pay his honest debts before he undertook to buy a high priced pew; but he put it all in his pocket and went ahead.

'You are determined to have somebody's pew, I see,' remarked the treasurer, when Jones appeared the fourth time.

'I wish a good pew, and am willing to pay a good price for it,' he replied. 'I don't covet anybody's pew. But I believe no one has a right to the property he merely rents.'

'Oh no. You have a right to purchase any unsold pew in the church.'

'So I supposed.'

But Jones didn't get the pew for which he had offered a liberal price. The occupant preferred the alternative of buying to being turned out.

And thus the thing went quietly on, no one suspecting the agency at work, until pews enough were actually sold to pay off the fifty thousand dollars debt that had remined after the first sale of pews and subsequent extra subscription.

'Didn't I tell you that I would make Preston buy his pew?' said S—— to the vestryman to whom he had first hinted his attention of putting some unknown scheme into operation.

'Yes. But who made thirty or forty others buy pews? Preston's case is a drop in the bucket.'

'I did.'

'You?'

'Certainly I did. The church owes me a service of plate for paying off its debt, and I believe I will claim it.'

'And you are entitled to it, if the thing has been done fairly.'

'You shall judge of that yourself.'

And S——, whose notions of right and wrong were founded upon rather extraordinary models, related the trick he had played upon the pew renters, and ended by saying—

'Now, wasn't that capital?'

'I believe what people say of you is correct,' returned the vestryman with unexpected sobriety.

'And what is that, pray?'

'Why, that you are a lawyer dyed in the wool, and proof against all spiritual bleaching salts.—Good morning!'

S—— was profoundly astonished for the moment. But he shrugged his shoulders and muttered to himself—

'Nettled, because his dull brains were not bright enough for such a scheme.'

That there was some stir in the church when it became known what work the lawyer had been engaged in, may well be supposed. Some were angry, some laughed at the trick, but all were more or less satisfied with being out of debt. The reputation of S—— as a professional man did not suffer; though we believe, on the score of piety, there were some doubts entertained in the minds of a few, who considered him a lawyer dyed in the wool, and therefore a hopeless case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Examiner.

Woman.

We published not long since, an article headed, "Advice to Wives." We have repented therefore long ago. Catch us doing the like again! Not that we care a fig about our friend of the *Freeman*, scolding us for this error; he is a man, and who cares for him? But that we have received sundry well-defined, well-expressed, cunning, and caustic remarks from fair friends, and who would not care for them? We beg pardon of them. Unadvisedly, ignorantly, we published the "Advice to Wives," and we promise never to offend again in like manner.

But here is a pretty, intelligent, resolute, and lovely creature, who says, "You must unsay what you have said, and do us justice."—How? Just tell us, and we will do it. "Chalk out the path, and we will walk it." 'I'll relieve you,' says a sympathizing creature—'publish that,' (throwing down a marked paper,) and that will save you.' We agreed—submissively, we promised to do it," without looking at it, in part or whole. And so, reader, prepare for a full justification of wives, and a regular setting down of husbands! There is no help for it, so far as we are concerned. Poor man, you may escape, if you please, by stopping here; but our advice to you is, go on.

Well, what is writ in that paper, is headed a "Sketch for Husbands," by T. S. Arthur. Of course, first is a morning scene; place the bedroom. Mrs. Lundy had been up half an hour, busy about various matters, when Mr. Lundy crept out of bed and commenced dressing himself.

'I wish you would get me some hot water, Aggy,' he said to his wife. 'I must shave myself this morning.'

Mrs. Lundy was buily engaged in dressing a little resisting urchin.

'Yes, dear,' she replied, 'in a moment;' and kept on with her work, intending to finish dressing the child before she went down stairs for hot water.

Mr Lundy waited about a minute, and then said, a little impatiently,—

'I wish you get it for me now, Agnes. I can't finish dressing myself until I shave.'

Mrs Lundy ceased her work, put down the child and got the hot water. Mr Lundy began shaving. When half through, he directs his his wife to tell Bill to clean the old boots, as his new ones hurt him. Completing his toilet, he goes down to the reading room, and reads his paper. Eight o'clock, the breakfast hour arrives, and Mr Lundy is a punctual man; but Mrs Lundy has five children and herself, to get ready. The baby cries; Will breaks his shoe-strings; Mary wants a pin; and in quieting the first, and helping the others, the minutes fly.—All this done, Mrs Lundy proceeds to arrange herself, when up comes Mr. Lundy, with

'Good heavens, Agnes! Ain't you dressed yet?' exclaims her husband, coming to her chamber door, with his watch in his hand. 'It is ten minutes past eight, now. I've been ready and waiting for more than an hour.'

'I'll be along in a minute. I've only got my hair to put up, and a dress to slip on,' replied Mrs Lundy.

'A minute. Yes, I know what your minutes are. I'm sure you've been up long enough to have dressed for breakfast a dozen times over.'

'You forget that I had all the children to get ready,' replied Mrs Lundy.

Silenced, but not convinced, the husband goes grumbling down stairs, and recommences walking the floor, but with a heaver and more rapid tread.

'Go up and see if your mother isn't most ready. I'm in a great hurry this morning,' Mr. Lundy says to one of the children, after the lapse of two minutes, which seems to the impatient man at least five.

'I'm coming,' he hears, on the stairs, from his wife.

'I'm glad of it,' he rather gruffly responds, 'I knew your minute wouldn't be much less than half an hour. I wish you would try to be more punctual; this ever being behind time annoys me terribly.'

There are some meek words said about the time it takes to dress and see after so many children; but they make no impression whatever upon the mind of Mr. Lundy. They are uttered as a kind of excuse, and he regards them as no more account.

The breakfast! The sausages are done to death—the coffee is mere dish water—Mrs Lundy is bid to look after Sarah, the cook—she pleads her hard work—and then Bill brings in the new boots. Mr Lundy scolds away. But at last the children get off to school, and the good man proposes to start out. Just at this moment, he looks at his wife, and says:

'Are you not well, Anges?' Mr. Lundy asks.

'No,' she replies, 'I've been suffering with a dreadful toothache all the morning, and I feel as if every nerve in my head were alive.'

'Why don't you have that tooth out? I would not suffer as you do, if I had to have every tooth in my head extracted.'

Mrs Lundy turns away with a feeling of discouragement. She is heavily burdened, and has no true sympathy.

Mr. Lundy walks towards his store: health in every vein, and vigor in every muscle; and his wife goes wearily up to her chamber, half mad with pain, and every nerve excited and quivering.

Mr. Lundy chats with customers, sells good, pays bills, and does a good morning's business, and is ready, with good appetite, for his dinner. Mrs Lundy has to go to market, and returns home worn and exhausted. Then at twelve run in Maggy, Willie, and Mary, hungry as they can be. The poor woman does all she can.—Well, at half-past one in stalks Mr Lundy—Sarah, the cook, was behind hand. She let the fire go down—and dinner was not ready at the regular time—Mrs Lundy was in her chamber, suffering from pain.

'Is it possible! Too bad! Too bad!' she heard him say as he paused, on his way up stairs, at the dining room door, and saw that even the table was not set. 'I wonder what good it is for a man to have a house of his own, if he can't have things as he pleases.'

'I declare, Agnes! I'm out of all patience,' he said, entering her chamber a few moments afterwards. 'I told you when I went away this morning, that I wished dinner at the hour, and there isn't even the sign of its being ready. It looks as if it were done on purpose.'

'If I had the cooking to do, you should never wait a minute. But I can't always make servants do as I please,' replied Mrs Lundy.

'That's all nonsense. I don't believe a word of it. I wonder how I'd get along in my business if I were to let my clerks do as they liked. I have a certain order in my business, and every subordinate has his duties, and knows that they must be done. Reduce all your household matters to a like order, and keep every one strictly to her duty, and you'll have things right, but not without.'

'If you had ignorant, careless, self-willed Irish girls to deal with, instead of intelligent clerks, you might find it was difficult, as I do to have all things in order.'

'Send them away if they don't do as you wish. I'd never keep a girl in the house an hour, if she did'nt do everything as I directed.'

'You don't know anything about it Mr Lundy. It is easy to say, send off your cook, if she is ten or twenty minutes late with a meal, or serves up badly, or does other things that is disorderly or objectionable. But it is worse to have no cook than a bad one; and as to good ones, they are hard to be found.'

Mr. Lundy met this with one of his sweeping specimens of argumentation, and completely silenced his wife.

'But,' said he, impatiently, 'I can't wait your cook's movement's My. business has to be attended to.'

And away he flounced from the house. In ten minutes the bell rung.

'Tell Sarah that Mr. Lundy, couldn't wait, and that I don't want any dinner, said Mrs. Lundy, to the waiter.

This is one day's history in Mrs. Lundy's life. Need we wonder that she suffered? Need we be startled when told that her husband was killing her by inches? Adds the author:

'But no one suspected this; not even Mr. Lundy himself. The idea that he was murdering his wife by a slow and cruel death, would have shocked him; and he would have felt the intimation of such a thing as an unpardonable outrage. And yet such was really the fact.—He was murdering her.

'Year after year, her duties and her toil increased. The history of a day that we have given, was an epitomized history of her life.—Mr Lundy, wrapped up in his schemes of gain, and riged in his notion of order, punctuality, and formal proprieties, had no real sympathy for his wife, and was ever complaining of the little irregularities incident to his household, and ever adding to, instead of relieving the oppressive, wearying, and ever-recurring duties that were bearing her down. It was a common thing for him, robust, and in high health, to sit in his easy chair, with dressing gown and slippers, and ask his tired wife, who could scarcely move without feeling pain, to hand him this, that and the other thing; to ring the bell for the servant, or even to go up to their chamber and bring him something from a drawer to which he was not willing that a domestic should go.

'Meeker, more patient; more loving in her character, grew Mrs. Lundy. By suffering she was purified. It made the heart ache to see her moving by the side of her erect, florid, elastic-treading husband, more like a pale, shadowy form, than a real substance; and to feel assured that in a very little while, the places that knew her, and the children and friends who loved her, would know her and love her no more.'

'At last she died, and six little ones were left without the affectionate care of a mother. If her husband, who wept so bitterly at her too early grave, did not murder her, we know not the meaning of the word murder. When it was too late, he could remember her long suffering, her patience, her wrongs, received at his hands; but while she lived, he was too selfish to appreciate, or properly care for her.'

'Everywhere, in books of domestic economy, in tales, essays, newspaper paragraphs, and in current conversation do we here iterated and reiterated the lesson of a woman's duties to her husband and in her household. She must have everything in order, and study the art of pleasing her lord as sedulously as if he were the most captious, exacting tyrant in the world. And, verily, in his small way, he is too often a miserable tyrant. A woman is expected to be perfect in everything, and to do everything. No allowance is to be made for ill-health consequent upon her maternal duties, nor for the peculiar, wearying, and all-engrossing nature of the cares attendant thereon. But who writes and talks of the husband's duties? Who teaches him lessons of forbearance, patience, and kind consideration of his overtasked wife? Little is said on this source; the world goes on; and hundreds, like Mrs Lundy, go down to the grave, years before their time, and no one dreams that their husbands are accessaries to their death. But it is even so. Not in maternal duties alone lies the cause of the wife's pale face and drooping form—but the over-tasks of her peculiar position. She is worked too hard—harder than a slave in the cotton field. Too often, she is nurse and seamstress for half a dozen children, and superintendent of her household busines.—She will bend over her needle, night after night, in pain, or suffering from lassitude, while her husband sits enjoying his volume by her side, not dreaming that it is his duty, in order to save his wife from toil beyond her strength, to prolong his labors, if that be necessary, in order to afford her the assistance required in meeting the thousand wants of her children and household. If there are any extra tasks to perform—any extra exertions to make, the husband is the one who should perform or make them, not the wife, for he has superior strength.'

'We hear a great deal about the husband coming home, wearied, from his store, his counting-room, his office, or his workshop, and the wife is repeatedly enjoined to regard him on this account, and to provide comfort, quietude, and repose for him at home. This is well enough, and she should do so as far as lies in her power! But we doubt if as many men come home overwearied with toil to their wives, as come home to wives who are themselves overwearied.'

'Husbands! If you love your wives, think of these things. Don't say that the story suits Mr. So-and-so admirably. Look narrowly into your own sayings and doings at home, and see if it doesn't suit you in more than one particular.'

METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE WHILE LIVING. This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by eye, and by the following directions, the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle: Take a string, put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder-blade; measure on a foot-rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line along the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade; take the dimentions on the foot-rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, six feet four inches; length five feet three inches; which multiplied together, make 31 square superficial feet; and that multiplied by twenty-three (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five in girth) make 713 pounds; and allowing 14 pounds to the stone, is 50 stones 13 pounds. Where the animal measures less than 9 and more than 7 feet in girth, thirty-one is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two along the back, which multiplied together, four square feet; that multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth, makes 44 pounds; which, divided by fourteen, to bring it to stones, is three stones two pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, &c. should measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length, which multiplied together, makes 16 1-2 square feet; that multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than 5 feet and more than three in girth, makes 264 pounds; which divided by 14, to bring it to stones, is 18 stones 12 pound. The dimensions of the girth and length of black cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be as exactly taken in this way as it is all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal, and which every man, who can get even a bit of chalk, can easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast of one stone in twenty, from that of a fat one; and for a cow that has had calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.

APT ILLUSTRATION. Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern, make the field ring with their importunate chink, while thousands of great cattle, repose beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent; pray do not imagine those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course there are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour. [Burke.

A publisher of a paper in Boston says, he had one subscriber stop his paper because he did not advocate the cause of temperance. The same week, another subscriber discontinued his paper because he published so much about temperance in it!

This is a great country and some folks have queer notions about the publishers of newspapers.

GRAMMER. 'John, parse 'Girls are lovely.''

'Girls are a common noun, third person, plural number, and objective case.'

'Objective case?'

'No, nominative case.'

'Nominative to what verb?'

'I don't know, sir.'

'Well, what follows girls?'

'John Dickinson followed our gals what we 've got to home, last Sunday afternoon.'

'Oh! young man! well, I suppose they were in the objective case.'

'No-sir-ee! when I seed 'em I should think they were in the possessive case, for he was huggin' 'em like thunder!'

GOOD WORDS. Put down in thy thoughts, reader, the true saying of Archbishop Leighton. If thou dost, they will serve thee many a good turn. He says:—

"Good words will do more than hard speeches; as the sunbeams, without any noise, made the traveller cast off his cloak, which all the blustering wind could not do, but made him bind it the tighter.

☞ Do not seek to justify all thy actions.—Value nothing merely because it is thy own, and look not always upon thyself.

Twenty-Eighth Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

This being the day designated in the Constitution of this State for the meeting of the Legislature thereof, a quorum of the Senate met in Convention at ten o'clock A. M., and were called to order by Hon. Charles Holden, of Cumberland, and Hon. Manly B. Townsend was chosen Chairman.

After having taken and subscribed the necessary oaths to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties, the Convention proceeded to the choice of a Secretary. Daniel T. Pike was elected, and immedietely entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a President, and CALEB R. AYER, of Cornish, was unanimously chosen. Having been conducted to the Chair by Mr. Dumont, Mr. Ayer addressed the Senate as follows:—

SENATORS—I give you the humble tribute of gratitude for this expression of your confidence and kindness.

Unable to bring to my aid legislative experience and a knowledge of parliamentary law, I shall rely on a continuation of your friendly assistance and the exercise of forbearance, while I shall labor to sustain the honorable position you have assigned me at your board with an impartial regard for the rights of its members and the interests of the State.

After notifying the Governor and Council of their organization, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a Messenger, and Benjamin F. Cutter was unanimously elected. John W. Webster was elected Assistant Messenger, and Thomas J. Hobbs Assistant Secretary.

Mr Clark submitted a motion that the Senate now proceed to the choice of a Chaplain.

Mr Dumont said that, although he had no particular desire in relation to the matter, he should prefer that the custom which formerly prevailed in the Senate, and which was still continued in the other branch, of inviting the clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell, to officiate in rotation, as Chaplains, might be revived, at this session. He hoped the motion would be postponed until the Senate should be full, when he might give the reasons which led him to prefer such a course instead of selecting some one individual to perform the service.

Mr. Haines said he thought there was sufficient reason for proceeding to choose a Chaplian now, and what weighed upon his own mind more than any thing else, was the fact that certain of the clergymen of Augusta had trampled under foot the proclamation of the Governor for a day of Thanksgiving, and instead of reading it to the people in accordance with the ancient custom of the clergy, read in its stead the Book of Lamentations, and treated with contempt the recommendation of the Executive. Mr Haines was opposed to giving such an approval to conduct like this as would be contained in an invitation to such clergymen to officiate in the Senate. He thought that some individual could be selected, against whom no such objection existed and whom the Senate would be better pleased to listen to.

Mr Dumont said he was not inclined now to dicuss the matter, and had no feeling upon the subject. He did not sanction the conduct refered to, but still he supposed the prayers of all of them could be listened to without exciting party feeling. He preferred the old custom of inviting all, and thought it would be better to defer action until the Senate was full. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

This motion was lost, and the motion of Mr Clark prevailed.

Messrs. Clark, Bean and Allen were then appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for a Chaplian: and having attended to the duty, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	14
Necessary to a choice,	8
JOHN H. INGRAHAM had	12

and Rev. Mr. Ingraham was accordingly declared elected Chaplain of the Senate.

The Secretary of State came in and laid on the table, the returns of votes given in the several cities, towns and plantations, for Governor, and the same were, on motion of Mr. Holden, referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting on the part of the Senate, of Messrs Holden, Prescott, Fox, Haines, Farnum, Bean, and Harriman. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

In convention of the members elect of the House of Representatives.

At 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by Mr Talbot of East Machias, on whose proposition Mr. Dunn of Poland, was appointed chairman.

A committee was appointed to receive the credentials of members and report if a quorum was present, who subsequently reported that a quorum was present.

The necessary oaths having been administered by the Governor and Council, the Convention proceeded to the election of a clerk. Samuel T. Belcher was declared elected, having received 98 out of 137 votes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Lowell of Standish, Appleton of Alfred, Sewall of Oldtown, Jones of Eastport and Milliken of Burnham, were appointed to receive and count the votes for Speaker, who reported that the

Whole number of votes, was	140
Necessary for a choice,	71
HUGH D. MCLELLAN, had	97
William Paine,	40
Elijah L. Hamlin,	2
Phinehas Barnes,	1

Whereupon Hugh D. McLellan was declared duly elected.

The Speaker was conducted to the chair by Mr Paine of Bangor, when he addressed the House as follows :—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In accepting the responsible station, to preside over your deliberations, permit me to express to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

And while I shall endeavor to perform the duties of my office impartially, I shall rely on your kindness, courtesy and assistance in forwarding the various objects of legislation which may come before us during the ssion.

Samuel Tripp was chosen Assistant Clerk and Philip Phillips Messenger.

Mr Merrow of Bowdoinham, moved that a committee be raised to receive and count votes for Chaplain.

Mr Goodenow inquired if it was customary to elect a special Chaplain for the House. He believed it was usual to invite the several Clergymen of the vicinity to act as Chaplains in rotation.

The motion was put and carried, no one objecting.

Subsequently, as the Speaker was about to announce the committee,

Mr Goodenow moved to reconsider the vote raising a committee. The proposition to proceed to the election of Chaplain had taken members by surprise, contrary as it was to usage.—He hoped that members might be allowed time to confer together and consider as to the expediency of some other course.

Mr Merrow of Bowdoinham, hoped the motion to reconsider the vote would not prevail.—It was not, perhaps, a matter of very great consequence whether one chaplain or ten were appointed to the House of Representatives; still, if he cared to occupy time in the discussion of the subject, he could give reasons, and good ones, in favor of the course proposed. He preferred not to do so, but to let the House decide the question at once and without debate.

Mr Goodenow said that for his part he liked variety in prayers as in other thing. He preferred also to abide the usage in this matter. It seemed to him that considering that all but about twenty members of the present House were new members, it was pressing them a little too rapidly to force them thus early to a choice of chaplain. It might be desirable to hear the several clergymen of the vicinity before making choice between them, if we must.

Mr Stark of Waterville, also hoped the vote would be reconsidered. He believed there was no precedent in the practice of the House for the course proposed. He perferred delay at least. It had been usual to invite the regularly officiating clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell to act as chaplains in rotation. No good reason existed for a change. He believed he was right in saying that a special chaplain had never been appointed by the House. He could now see no necessity for the creation of a new office. He could not say but he might yet become an advocate of the new proposition; but he believed it best not to adopt it just now.

The motion to reconsider was lost—yeas 60, nays 66.

Rev. Amariah Kalloch was chosen, having received 84 out of 107 votes.

An order from the Senate referring the returns of votes for Governor to a joint committee was passed and the following gentlemen joined:

Messrs. Wilson of Kittery, Lowell of Standish, Cochran of Thomaston, White of Bucksport, Jones of Eastport, Stark of Waterville, Walker of Lovell, Leavitt of Skowhegan, Hamlin of Bangor, Rowell of Jay and Gilman of No. 11.—Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 11.

On motion of Mr Clark, a message was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body of the several vacancies existing at the Senate Board, and proposing a convention of the two branches in the Hall of the House, forthwith, for the purpose of filling the same.

A message was subsequently received from the House, concurring in the proposition.

Mr Holden, from the committe to which was referred the returns of votes for Governor, made a report, from which it appeared that the whole number of votes allowed by the committee, was 65,311, of which John W. Dana, had 33,429—David Bronson, 24,246—Sam'l Fessenden, 7,352, and various individuals 283—and John W. Dana having received 1,554 votes more than all other persons voted, is constitutionally elected Governor of Maine for the current political year.

The report was accepted. [The votes of Plantation No. 5, Range 6, Penobscot County, and of Bridgewater Plantation, were rejected for informality.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May, 11.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the Senatorial vacancies, and proposing a convention of the two Houses to fill the same. The house concurred, and a convention was accordingly formed.

Messrs Townsend and Dumont of the Senate and Messrs Dunn of Poland, Cochran of Thomaston, Beals of Wiscasset, and Cary of Houlton, were appointed to receive and count votes for Senators to fill the vacancies in the Third Senatorial District, who reported that the

Whole number of ballots was	130
Necessary for a choice	66
Joseph Merrill	93
Hiram Chapman	93
Iddo K. Kimball	93
IsaacPool	93
William Purington	7
George F. Patten	7
Henry Preble	7
Elkanah Spear, Jr.	7

and that the four gentlemen first named were elected. Report accepted.

Messrs Drew and Prescott of the Senate, and Patten of Hermon, Paine of Bangor, and Means of Sedgwick of the House, were appointed to receive and count votes for the Tenth Senatorial District ,who reported that the

Whole number of ballots was	109
Necessary for a choice	55
Benjamin B. Thomas	94
Henry Richardson	94
Gilman M. Burleigh	94
Geo. W. Chamberlain	15
Israel Washburn, Jr.	14
William C. Hammatt	15

and that the three gentlemen first named were elected. Report accepted.

Messrs Clark and Bean, of the Senate, and Dunning of Williamsburg, Chandler of Foxcroft, and Lowney of Belfast of the House were appointed to receive and count the votes for Senator to fill the vacancy existing in the Eleventh Senatorial District, who reported that the

Whole number of ballots was	138
Necessary for a choice	70
Daniel Chase had	109
Eleazer W. Snow	29

and that Daniel Chase was elected. Report accepted.

Messrs. Haines and Dyer of the Senate, and Leavitt of Skowhegan, Moore of North Anson, Junkins of Berwick of the House, were appointed to receive and count the votes for Senators to fill the vacancies in the Twelfth Senatorial District, who reported that the

Whole number of ballots was	144
Necessary for a choice	73
William R. Flint had	105
Jacob Hale	106
John H. Webster	37
Elijah Wood, Jr.	38

and that the two gentlemen first named were elected. Report accepted.

Messrs Treat and Palmer of the Senate, and Dyer of New Sharon, Leonard of Green, and Furlong of Calais of the House, were appointed to receive and count votes for Senator to fill the vacancy existing in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and reported that the

Whole number of ballots was	144
Necessary for a choice	73
William Tripp had	103
Robert Goodenow	41

and that William Tripp was elected. Report accepted.

The convention was then dissolved.

The report of the committee on Gubernatorial votes was received from the Senate, and adopted in concurrence.

Messrs Dunn of Poland, Appleton of Alfred, Rose of Newport, Robinson of Ellsworth, Knowlton of Montville, Jones of Eastport, and Cary of Houlton, with such as the Senate may join were appointed a committee to wait upon John W. Dana, and notify him that he has been constitutionally elected Governor for the current political year. Adj.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 12.

Mr Townsend, from the committee appointed to wait upon Hon. John W. Dana, and inform him of his election as Governor, reported that the Governor elect was pleased to say that he accepted the office to which he had been elected by his fellow citizens, and that he would attend a convention of the two branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of taking and subscribing the constitutional oaths of office, at such time as the Legislature should order.

On motion of Mr. Kimball, a message was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives, proposing a convention of the two branches in the Hall of the House, this day, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect.

A message was received from the House, announcing the concurrence of that body in the proposition for a convention to quality the Governor elect.

On motion of Mr Chapman, a message was ordered to be sent to the Governor, informing him that the Senate is now in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make

Mr Chapman was charged with the message, and subsequently reported that the Governor was pleased to say, that he would forthwith communicate by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid on the table a written message from the Governor, and the Reports of the Land Agent, the Board of Education, the Bank Commissioners, and the Inspectors of the State Prison.

The message having been read, on motion of Mr. Townsend, 500 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 12

Mr. Dunn of Poland, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his election, reported that the Governor elect had signified his acceptance of the office and readiness to be qualified at the pleasure of the Legislature.

The Governor elect then came in, and took and subscribed the oaths of office, when the usual proclamation was made by the Secretary of State. The Governor and suite then retired and the convention was dissolved.

Messrs Sewall of Oldtown, Goodenow of Portland, Odom of Prospect, Talbot of East Machias, and Wing of Vassalboro', were appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the House to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, who subsequently reported that the Governor would communicate forthwith by written message.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table the Governor's Message with the documents therein referred to.

The message was read, and 1000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House. Adjourned.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

In looking back upon the year, which is now added to the records of the past, the mind turns, with painful regret, to the melancholy event which has suddenly deprived Maine of one of her Represenitives in the councils of the Nation. In Gov. Fairfield an honest man has fallen—a discreet and patriotic statesman has been withdrawn from his earthly field of labor, and transferred to a more elevated sphere of action, and expansion. No citizen of the State has shared more largely in the confidence of the people, or been longer continued in their most important public trusts.

The vacancy, occasioned by his death, I have filled by the appointment of Hon. Wyman B. S. Moor. The constitution imposes upon you the election of his successor.

During the year just closed, $160,600 of the funded debt of the State has been paid. To provide means for the payment of this debt, it was necessary for the last legislature to authorise the sale of the United States stock in the Treasury, or a requisiton upon the Banks of a temporary loan. The latter alternative was adopted. Under the authority granted, and with my approval, the Treasurer has made a requisition upon the several Banks in the State for an amount equal to 4 per cent. of their capital stock—about $110,000. This requisition has been promptly met. The interests of the State and of the business community will both be promoted by the early payment of this loan. The right reserved by the State, to require a loan from Banks, was only intended to be exercised in an emergency and for temporary purposes, and should not be regarded as a permanent aid to the operations of the Treasury. Nearly one half of our funded debt falls due in 1851. If we can pass that point without resorting to increased taxation, or being forced again into the market as a borrower, our remaining debt can be paid with comparative ease, as it comes to maturity. To provide for the debt of 1851, the usual annual tax of $200,000 will be necessary. I have reason to believe, that, under a system of strict economy in expenditures, the avails of an annual tax of $200,000 and the receipts of the Land Office, if successful in its operations, added to our United States stock, will be sufficient to defray, until that time, the ordinary expenses of the Government, reimburse the recent loan from the banks, and redeem the funded debt due that year.—The U. S. stock, should be set apart as a fund for the payment of that debt. Perhaps you may deem it judicious to authorise the Treasurer to exchange it for that debt, if a favorable opportunity offers.

As the State Tax payable this year is but $100,000, probably the receipts of the Treasury will not exceed the immediate wants of the Government until January, 1849, when a tax of $200,000 will be payable. After that time a surplus may be anticipated, and should be applied, as it shall accrue, to the payment of the debt to the Banks.

For a more full exposition of our monetary affairs, I refer you to the annual report of the Treasury.

The report of the Land Agent, which I herewith transmit, will present to you the operations of that department for the year ending December 31st, 1847. The amount paid by him during that time, into the Treasury, is $115,000. You will undoubtedly deem it expedient to authorise further expenditures upon roads, located upon the public lands, with a view to opening them to settlement; especially upon those which are necessary for communication, between the inhabitants of the territory bordering upon the St John and other portions of the State. Allusion is made in the report to the limited sale of settling lands, and to the depressed condition of the agricultural interests upon the St. John and its tributaries. This state of things undoubtedly results from the want of the market which lumbering operations have usually afforded for the agricultural products of that region. The great depression in the price of timber in Great Britain, rendered it judicious for the State to withhold permits, and a resolve was passed to that effect in 1846. Whenever business in that country shall have resumed its accustomed activity, this necessary article will command a remunerating price; and I recommend such a modification of that restriction as will authorise the Land Agent to renew operations gradually, as the demand for timber may justify, without reviving the former auction system, which in a measure induced the recent too extensive and speculative transactions, so [illegible] to the State and ruinous to purchasers.

Under such a discretionary power, our timber may be sold for it full value, the payments more amply secured, and our [illegible] operations made to facilitate and prosper settlements upon the public lands, instead of resulting chiefly to the benefit of foreigners.

In presenting to you the Report of the Board of Education and of their Secretary, I cannot but congratulate you upon their apparent success in awakening an interest in the subject to which their labors are devoted. This organization was intended and its efforts are directed to fix public attention upon the importance of a high standard of universal education; and to collect and diffuse the results of diversified experience, in adapting means to this great end. When the end becomes fully appreciated and the means apparent, success is sure, and philanthropy may, in a great measure, cease her mourning over ignorance, vice and crime.

The manifest interest and favor with which every portion of the State regards the Asylum for the Insane, will, without any solicitation on my part, prompt your attention to its affairs and a favorable consideration of its wants, as exhibited in the accompanying Reports of the Trustees and Superintendent.

The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for the benefit of the deaf, dumb and blind, was less than usual, and insufficient to carry out the benevolent policy which has been adopted towards that unfortunate portion of our fellow citizens. It is understood that an additional appropriation was intended, but accidentally omitted by the Committee in the last appropriation bill of that session. This deficiency has been supplied from the contingent fund of the Governor and Council. The sum required, the ensuing year, for this object, will be about $6000.

The appropriation for the benefit of schools in the Madawaska settlement, has been nearly expended. The peculiar condition of that population strongly indicates the proprierty of affording them still farther aid in their primary efforts in securing to their children the benefits of an education.

The expenses and liabilities incurred by the State to meet the requisition for the troops for the Mexican service, have been liquidated. It is but just that the amount thus expended should be refunded by the General Government.

In my last annual message, I urged upon the Legislature the importance of a reorganization of the militia, and only refrain from renewing the recommendation at this time, because I am convinced, from past indications, that any suggestions on that subject would be unavailing.—The future will disclose whether my anticipations of outrage and violence upon the unprotected person and property of our citizens are unfounded.

The accompanying Report of the Bank Commissioners will exhibit to you the condition of of our banks and the state of our currency.

I communicate herewith the Reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison. In one of them, your attention will be called to the evils resulting from the indiscriminate association of those who have but taken their first step in the path of crime, with the hardened, hopeless criminal. The reformation of the offender is an important though secondary object of [illegible], but under the present discipline [illegible] more than frustrated. It would [illegible] humanity and the public morals, that a classification of convicts should be provided for, having regard to their [illegible] both in age and crime, and distinguishing between such as are sentenced for life and those who are to be restored again to society. In connection with the subject of the State Prison, I would ask your attention to that of the punishment of convicts for capital offenses. The impression has become a very general one upon the public mind, that capital punishment is practically abolished. The view taken is this,—that the law is not imperative upon the Executive to order an execution and that no Executive would voluntarily, of his own mere will, deprive a fellow-being of his life. It is true that such a power should not be exercised, except under a most clear conception of duty; and it is important, too, that duty be apparent, not only to the Executive performing it, but to the whole community, otherwise the Executive power of the State presents itself to the people in a light arbitary, cruel, and revengeful, instead of appearing, as it should, the mild, constitutional guardian of the rights of all. Again, if our statute is susceptible of the two constructions which the diversity of public sentiment seems to indicate, it undoubtedly will occur, that the person discharging the duties of the Executive at one time, will adopt one construction, and his successor another; thus removing that certainty of the nature and degree of punishment, which should always attach to crime. The subject is of too much importance to be left to speculaton, or doubtful construction.

There is no law making it the duty of clerks of the courts to transmit to the Executive official evidence of conviction and sentence, for capital offenses; and without this official evidence, he is distinctly precluded from ordering an execution. This is obviously an omission, unless the framers of the statute intended it as an abolition of capital punishment; for they could not have designed that executions should depend upon the voluntary action of these officers.

Numerous applications have been made during the year for the exercise of Executive clemency towards those convicted of crime; some of them urged by large and highly respectable portions of our fellow-citizens, and appealing painfully to my sympathy. With few exceptions, I have felt impelled, by a strong sense of duty to the whole public to resist these appeals. The great object of punishment is, to deter others from crime; and its power to produce this result lies more in its certainty than in its severity. The mere possibility of a severe punishment possesses by no means the restraining influence which attaches to the certainty of one more mild. Let the conviction be produced upon the public mind, that even a mild punishment must inevitably follow [illegible] few crimes would be committed. But [illegible] cessary uncertainty of discovery [illegible] viction, we add the impression that [illegible] ing power is [illegible] friends, [illegible] —we place [illegible] der a total repeal of our penal code. In [illegible] of the applications for pardon, it has been alleged that the punishment was too severe for the crime committed. It is a proper question for your investigation, whether any portion of our criminal law is characterized by cruelty and harshness; if so, the spirit of the age demands of you its amelioration; but, if not, the Executive has no right to shrink from its enforcement. It is true that human wisdom cannot frame a code of laws which will not bear, with a severity unintended, upon individual cases which may arise, strongly marked with alleviating circumstances. For such cases the pardoning power was intended, and should be exercised; but its indiscriminate or general use, for the purpose of reviewing the verdicts of our juries, or the sentences of our courts, is entirely subversive of our whole system of criminal jurisprudence.

Assembled here as the agents of a free, sovereign, happy people, to represent their interests and provide for their welfare, we cannot but sympathise with the millions of our fellowbeings who are now struggling to wrest from despotic power an acknowledgment, of the rights and consequent blessings which we enjoy. Your interest in their sucess must be lightened by a consciousness that their aspirations for freedom have been warmed into life, and quickened into action by the benign influence of our own institutions.

We may have at length illustrated, by the results of successful experiment, that liberty and happiness to the governed, and strength to suppress internal commotions, or resist external aggressions, are both ends attainable under a popular government. The sentiment constantly inculcated by the friends of royalty, that our government was necessarily wanting in self-sustaining power, has been, until recently, a great obstacle to the spread of liberal institutions throughout the civilized world. But it has at length given way to admiration of the promptness, energy, and strength, which we have exhibited in defending our homes and fireside against threatened invasions; in carrying a defensive war into the heart of an enemy's country, and laying her prostrate at our feet, although protected by distance, by a pestilential climate, by superiority of numbers, by fortresses regarded impregnable, and by physical features that bid defiance to an invading army.

Wherever freedom had a friend, his eyes have been turned towards us with mingled hope and fear. The events of the last two years have dispelled his fears and enabled him to assert with confidence, that liberty is not weakness—that a government based upon an enlightened popular will may maintain its rights, its dignity and power.

Our institutions have been for years the political light of the world—a light which is now fast dispelling, by its increased intensity, that darkness which envelopes and protects the royal [illegible] of thrones and crowns. But there are those among us, many of them honest and [illegible], who would [illegible] Union, because in some of the confederated States an institution [illegible], which they regard as inconsistent with man's equality of rights—who would blot out from the political firmament this bright luminary, because they discover one dark spot upon its disc—who failing to reach and at once suppress the limited slavery in our own land, would destroy the quiet but resistless influence which is inducing man, wherever he exists first to aspire and then to rise to the dignity of man.—Although the number of those who openly talk of disunion is now small, yet animosities and prejudices are assiduously cultivated and taking deep root, which, if cherished, must inevitably produce that result. The tendency of the times is wrong—a tendency to underrate the blessings of the Union—to forget that if true to ourselves, our mission is to emancipate the world. Men coolly count the value of the Union, its profits and its loss. But it should be remembered that those who framed it, intended that it should be perpetual, and therefore provided no means for its peaceful dissolution—that the bands which unite us can only be dissolved in blood—that the first step from the Union is in civil war, its path anarchy, and its necessary end, most deplorable despotism. Shall we thus practically renounce the doctrine our fathers asserted that man is capable of self-government—draw down with our own hands the standard they raised for universal freedom, basely desert those who are doing battle valiantly under its ample folds, and leave the millions of our race without a hope of permanent relief from the cruel dynasties which oppress them?

The question of the extension of slavery into our Mexican territory, is the immediate occasion for increased disloyalty to the Union and for consequent increased anxiety among its friends. I have an unshaken confidence that under the influence of the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the country, this question may be adjusted without doing violence to the interests or feelings of any section; but if its settlement be surrendered to the direction of rashness and passion, I can see no end but disunion.

In recalling the brilliant events of the war which Mexican injustice and assumption forced upon us, we cannot be insensible to the fate of thousands of our fellow citizens, who have offered up their lives to their country, in asserting her rights and defending her flag. Although Maine was precluded by distance from the seat of war, from furnishing her full quota of troops, yet her sons have not withheld their blood from the general offering. The erection of a monument upon the public grounds [illegible] of those who [illegible]

It will be [illegible] every [illegible] has been able to sustain the necessarily heavy burthen of a foreign war, with a credit unimpaired and to manage its immense fiscal operations without disturbing the monetary affairs of the business community. Impartial history will record the unavoidable necessity of this war and the vast importance of our conquest; while at the same time it does ample justice to the wisdom and forecast which directed, and the valor and skill which executed its unparalleled achievements.

The recent commercial crisis in Europe produced a severe shock here, and the necessary uncertainty which must attend commercial transactions, during the present political confusion, have continued and increased the pecuniary pressure and derangement. The unexampled tendency of the precious metals to this country during the past year, led many to anticipate an inflation of the currency and prices, and a general revulsion as the ultimate consequence. If, while we were importing so largely both money and merchandise, the increased revenue of the Government had been permitted, as under our former revenue laws, to form a basis for an increased paper circulation, this anticipation would have been fearfully realized; but under our present system for the collection and safe keeping of the public money, a large portion of our surplus specie was withdrawn from the banks and from circulation, thus restraining, instead of stimulating, the tendency to over issues and a redundant currency. Peculiarly exposed as we were, I cannot but ascribe our escape from the general bankruptcy which has overspread England, and in a measure the Continent, to the healthful and corrective influence of the Independent Treasury.

Thankful for the mercies of the past, and trusting in a kind Providence for the future, in entering upon the duties of a new political year, I commend you to the guidance of Him whose wisdom never errs.

JOHN W. DANA.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Augusta, May 1848.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 16, 1848.

LABOUR.

We have been particularly pleased with a Sermon by Rev. Theodore Clapp of New Orleans, published in the "Star in the West."—Subject, "evil overruled for good."

He takes the ground that far the largest part of what is called physical evil, arises, either directly or indirectly, from the law of industry, or labor imposed upon us by the all-wise Creator. This world may be compared to an immense manufacturing establishment. God has provided for us the requisite skill, or ingenuity—the tools, instruments and raw materials. But he has devolved on us the duty of converting these materials into the various articles of beauty, convenience, and usefulness, which the respective purposes of human life demand. He says we must do this, or sicken, drop, faint, languish and die. Work or die, is the language of the great Father to his children. Now, to the ignorant and superficial, these words sound harsh and cruel. Why did not God, inquire they, permit us, like the birds, to roam, without labor, through the beautiful domains of nature, passing all our time in the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose? Whence the stern sentence, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return to the ground: for dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return."

But a little reflection might teach all such, that God's ways are, in this particular, most wise and beneficent. A child can see that it is better for a person to toil to the last moment, for a bare subsistence, than to pass his days in ease, luxury, and inexhaustible abundance.—Touching this theme, we would only ask, whence have been derived all the riches of virtue which we enjoy, all the discoveries of science, the glories of learning, the wonders of art, the beauties of the literary page, the comforts, institutes and improvements, of civilized life, the productions of immortal genius, the poem, picture, statue, cultivated fields, rising marts, emporiums, republics and empires, towns, cities, castles and churches? These questions exhibit their own answers. Even they, who think to evade this law of labor, suffer more than is gained. They may be compared to an image carved on a tomb stone, which, though cold, impassive and inanimate, demonstrates, that some, once toiled to raise the marble, or granite, from the quarry, to give it the appropriate shape, and set it up to point out the place where human dust reposes. What makes a saint, sage, patriot or philanthropist? They are derived from the strong manly nerve, the resolute, brave heart, the sweating brain and toiling brow of industry, devoted as a living sacrifice, a whole burnt offering to the purposes of a pure, noble, and useful beneficent life. So that the law of labor so much complained of, is, in reality, the source of all greatness, all human excellence, and every valuable acquisition of life. It is designed by Providence as the seasoning of every pleasure, without which existence is doomed to languish. No enemy is so destructive both to honorable attainments and all real substantial happiness, as that relaxed state of body and mind, which proceeds from a dissipated, indolent and unoccupied life.

But [illegible] for that class of [illegible] As we have before stated, perfect health cannot be had in general without bodily labor. This is an inevitable law of our nature. It is an absolute condition of good health, and without good health, perfect wisdom, or the soundest exercise of the mental faculties, is not possible. If a part of the day were spent in toil by every student, there is no doubt but his mind would be clearer, and all his faculties more perfect.

On the other hand the greater part of mankind are obliged to work too hard. Mental cultivation is essential to a sound state of the human constitution. Perpetual labor without mental improvement, is the condition rather of a brute than of a human being. But such is the necessity of the case, as society is now constituted, that hard labor twelve hours in the day, is required from the greater part as the condition of their very existence.

This state of things is wrong. Labor and study ought to be more nearly equalized. The student ought to labor more and study less, or spend less time in idle pursuits. The laborer ought to be able to support himself with such a degree of labor as would leave him a few hours every day for the improvement of his mind, and the instruction of his family.

But the condition of many is such, that they cannot lie by a single day—they cannot spare an hour for relaxation or amusement—for social intercourse, family instruction, or self-improvement. Men are naturally inclined to labor—they take satisfaction in it, under favorable circumstances, and the reason why they have become so averse to it, is because of the inequality of labor, and the comparatively little pay they receive. Who can wonder if the abused and oppressed laborer, who toils on in penury and degradation for a scanty pittance, barely sufficient to keep his wife and little ones from starvation, should become gloomy, misanthropic and discontented. He sees one man, no better by nature than himself, made of the same clay, breathing the same air, possessed of a superabundance of wealth without toiling an hour in his life, though labor rocked him in the cradle, and nourished his pampered existence;—while he sees hundreds of others destitute of everything beyond their immediate scanty pittance, although they may have spent a long life in patient labor and unflagging industry; and no wonder he rises indignantly and boldly asserts his rights. Well did Mr. Cobden, of the English House of Commons, say, "if the rich feared invasion let them pay for it, and the best preventive against it was an increase in the comforts of the poor," the laboring classes. Oppression will drive them to desperation. Labour, a determination on the part of the industrial classes to have their rights, is at the bottom of the late revolution in France—and the commotions that pervade all Europe.

And the laborer of this country should look well to this subject. As LABOR creates all the wealth in the world, in the field, the mine, the workshop or on the water, there is no reason why the capitalist should share all its benefits. Capital may, in time, invade the halls of legislation, and corrupt those therein—receive privileges, and by slow degrees chain industry in servitude to its car; if it do, the laborer will have himself to blame, for the power is in his own hands to avert the evil. The price of his protection, from such servitude, is eternal vigilance—ever true to the ballot box, ready to assert and maintain his rights understandingly, and he has little to fear.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION For the present year, met at the State House on Thursday last and re-elected Mr. CROSBY Secretary by a unanimous vote. The popularity of Mr. C. has been constantly increasing from the very commencement of his official duties. His natural urbanity, his untiring perseverance, and the fidelity with which he has performed the onerous labors imposed upon him, have won the confidence and respect of the Board, and, we presume, of all the citizens of the State with whom, in his travels, he has had the pleasure of being acquainted.

The Board is essentially the same as last year, all the members having been re-elected except from the Counties of Somerset, Waldo and Lincoln.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Britannia arrived in Boston the 7th inst. in fifteen days from Liverpool, bringing seven days later news.

ENGLAND.—Political affairs in England appear in a more quiet state. Money is plenty on the stock exchange and among the brokers, but business transactions are now so much reduced and confined to so narrow limits, that the demand is neither large nor urgent.

On the 11th ult. a great meeting of Chartists was held at Glasgow, at which 40,000 people attended.

IRELAND.—Affairs seem not to have improved in Ireland. Starvation and death are still the talk. Public meetings of many of the inhabitants of the large cities are held for the purpose of practising in the use of the pike and the rifle.

FRANCE is far from being quiet, although the Provisional Government is doing all it can for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes, who, in and around Paris, are daily becoming more and more distressed. Many thousands of [illegible] out of employment [illegible]

ITALY.—Accounts of an important victory gained by the Sardinians over the Austrians have been received. The battle lasted two hours, after which the Austrians retreated in confusion, leaving a great number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES. We advise our friends, whether in want of a picture or not, to visit the Rooms of Mr. Lamson, in the County House. Many familiar faces are to be seen there, some of which look as though they could speak if they tried. Mr. L. is the most perfect Artist that ever visited this town, and is worthy of patronage. His stay necessarily being short, those wishing a picture of themselves or friends, that will look as natural as their own faces in a $20 looking-glass, have no time to lose.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT. A great project is before the U. S. Senate—that of constructing a rail-road at the Government expense, between the Mississippi and the Lakes. The bill has passed the Senate. The road proposed is to connect the upper and the lower Mississippi with the chain of northern lakes at Chicago. The distance of the route is four hundred miles, through the public lands. It is proposed to appropriate the land, three miles on each side of the road, for the purpose of defraying its cost.

To my Dying Friend.

They tell me thou art dying!
That thy breath is failing fast;
Ere the shades of night are flying,
Life's struggle will be past.
A deep, a solemn sadness
Has settled on my heart,
That thy youth and former gladness
On Earth can have no part.

I see thy Parents round thee,
Brothers, Sisters, by thy side:
But the ties that to them bound thee
Of love and holy pride,
In the heart so close are twisted
Death cannot tear them thence,
They'll exist as they existed
When thy spirit is borne hence.

When thou from life art parted,
Earth will lose a noble child:
The faithful, the true hearted,
Free from jealousy of guile,
Fair Truth will lose a warrior,
Proud Error lose a foe,
And Society a barrier
To Intemperance, Wrong, and Woe.

I would not grieve so deeply
Were there many such as thee:
But true friendship comes not cheaply,
And thou wert true to me.
I knew thou wouldst defend me,
Should clouds be round my name:
Should wise Heaven trials send me,
Thou wouldst be still the same.

Enough! I would not mourn thee
Though thou pass away from life;
For the thorns of life have torn thee;
Pass from anguish, pain, and strife.
From Earth's sorrows without number,
From every chastening rod,
We trust that thou wilt slumber
In the bosom of thy God.

Sad Parents, Brothers, Sisters,
Let not sadness chain thee long:
Listen to his fervent whispers—
Learn to "suffer and be strong."
Let thy sorrows make thee pure;
Let them take thy hearts from Earth
To the regions that endure,
Where blooms immortal worth.

And will not his spirit love thee?
Is it not a holy trust,
That he still will watch above thee
When the frame is laid in dust—
That those on Earth so cherished
By Our Father will be given
Unto the early perished
To be guided unto Heaven?

Paris, May 11, 1848. S.

LEGISLATORS TRIFLING ON A SERIOUS SUBJECT. In the House yesterday the following order was extensively circulated among the members, and finally sent to the desk. [Boston Post.

"Whereas members of this House have been credibly informed" that on the morning of the fourth instant, two truck loads of barrels marked "Pure N. E. Rum" were seen standing in front of the Marlborough Hotel in this city—

Therefore, ordered that —— be a committee to inquire whether said rum was designed for use at said hotel; whether the same, or any othe article of the kind, has been drank in said hotel, by any member of the house; and if so, whether the state is to be called upon to pay for the same.

Ordered further, that said committee have power to send for hot water, sugar toddysticks, and have leave to sit while the House is in session.

"REV. MR. FORMAN, and BR. GIBBS, of the Dover Gazette, have had a few hard words. Mr. F. fired into Br. G. in the pulpit, and Gibbs gave him as good as he sent, in his paper. He closes an article on the subject as follows—'We are determined and prepared to meet and repel abuse of any kind, when poured upon as as editor and conductor of a public journal for the best good of the people, whether the abuse come from work-shop, way-side, hovel, place, or pulpit.'

☞ The Waterville Mail is indignant at the public notoriety, by means of writing letters for the press, &c., which Dr. Coolidge is attaining. It calls upon the Executive of the State to interfere and with its rightful power to do what the law contemplates, at least to cut the murderer off from all society and fellowship with man, by giving suitable instructions to the Warden of Thomaston Prison, to permit no further license. Society has little need of murderers for authors and public instructors—and it is not to be expected that it can be improved much by their [illegible]

A COSTLY PAIR OF HOSE. The Boston Chronotype states that a young lady of wealthy connexions, was detected lately in the act of secreting a pair of hose while in the store of an extensive dry goods dealer in Washington-st.—The fashionable shoplifter begged to be let off, and finally the matter was compromised by the young lady's paying a bill of over a hundred dollars, which was the value of articles plundered from the store at various times, of which the shopkeeper had kept a correct account.

☞ Gen. Taylor writes that "the statements which have been so positively made in northern prints to the effect '*should Mr Clay be the nominee of the Whig national convention*,' I had stated '*I would not suffer my name to be used*,' are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine.'

☞ The word *blouse*, which frequently occurs in the French news, signifies "a short blue-frock," the common dress worn by men and boys. The word is used to designate the laboring classes of Paris.

☞ Lord Brougham's three maxims are —to be a whole man to one thing at a time—never to lose an opportunity of doing any thing which can be done—and never to intrust to others what you can do yourself.

There is something in the talk of republicanism in Canada. The New Haven Palladium publishes the following extract from a private letter:—

"So great are the fears entertained as to the 'rising' of the Irish in Canada, that additional troops have been put in requisition in Montreal and the artillery placed in a position for prompt and efficient action—should the existing state of things ripen into a necessity for their use."

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Sir—I hereby certify that one year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty-five pounds of flesh, and physicians with whom I advised, could give me no relief. It was thought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was induced by him to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment, he did, for I had not taken up one bottle before I was completely cured, and from that day to this have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value, hoping others may be induced to try it, and thus become convinced of its merits, and perhaps saved from the fatal grasp of consumption.

FREEMAN NOYES.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

CAUTION.

☞ The public are particularly cautioned against being imposed upon by persons that are selling preparations of Sarsaparilla which they pretend have the same qualities as *Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters*. Since these Bitters have been offered to the public, there have been no less than four different individuals, and sold for the genuine. The good qualities of Brown's Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes, or Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, is already known and appreciated by physicians and the public—particularly by those who have used them for Impurities of the Blood, bad Humors, Scrofulous diseases, Billious affections, Costiveness, loss of appetite, &c. There has been no medicine sold that has given such general satisfaction. There cannot be the least doubt but this compound is the best alterative now in use. We have abundance of proof of that fact. There have been thousands of cases of impurities of the blood cured by this medicine. Some of them have been truly wonderful, where the patients have been given over as incurable. The above compound is not merely a common extract of Sarsaparilla, extracted by an entirely new apparatus, made expressly for the proprietor, and used by no other person in this country. This apparatus ensures the whole medical qualities of this most valuable root.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, Mr. CHARLES F. CUMMINGS, to Miss, CYNTHIA E. CUSHMAN.

In Turner, by Job Prince Esq., Thomas Davis, to Miss Rachel A. Soper, of Livermore.

In Porter, on Sunday 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Joel Libby, to Miss Ruth Billings, all of P.

In Waterford, Mr. William Russell, to Miss Eliza French.

In Temple, Adam Mott, to Aunt Tuttle, of Freeman. Their united weight is said to be 580 pounds—the gentleman weighing 340 and the lady 240 pounds.

DEATHS.

In this town, 12th inst., Mr. Daniel Stowell, aged 26 years the 25th of Dec. last.

In this town, yesterday afternoon, Luthur K. son of Luther and Abigail Stone aged 14 months.

In this town, 4th inst., Mrs. Martha Bartlett, aged 93 years.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned Petitioners, Inhabitants of said Counties, would respectfully represent that the road as now traveled from Turner Village, in the County of Oxford, to Goff's Corner in Danville, at Lewiston Falls, in the County of Cumberland, is very circuitous and unnecessarily hilly, and that the public convenience and necessity require, that alterations and new locations should be made in said route; that the same may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from Turner Village to some point near Poverty Corner (so called) in Auburn, in the County of Cumberland, and thence the most practicable route to Goff's Corner aforesaid. That the Hon. Commissioners of said Counties may after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route and locate the same as a public highway.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray, ISAAC STRICKLAND & 65 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1848.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners of the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, will meet at Isaac Gross' Tavern in Turner, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will jointly proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Cumberland, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Turner and Auburn, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns of Turner and Auburn, and published in The Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, printed in the County of Cumberland, three weeks successively in each; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

2

Freedom Notice.

TO whom it may concern:—This certifies that I have given my son, ELBRIDGE L. HUSTON, his time; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES HUSTON, JR.

Witness—JOHN REED.

Roxbury, April 23d, 1848. *3

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER B. FROST,
Fashionable Tailor,
Norway Village,

TAKES this method to return his acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, and to inform them and the public generally, that he still may be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, in a manner and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs experienced help, and WARRANTS all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the

Spring and Summer Fashions,

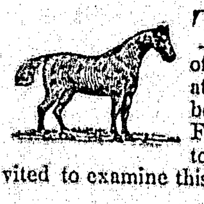
and will "fit up" any kind of garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimming, of good quality and afforded at the lowest price, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

May 15, 1848. tf 2

Notice to Farmers.



THE FRENCH LION will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in Norway Village.—Farmers and others wishing to raise good horses, are invited to examine this Horse.

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 15, 1848.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the BRICK STORE, formerly occupied by A. HALL, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American
DRY GOODS;
Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,
Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices so acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership, under the name of

BESSE & WHITMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the English and West India Goods business at the old Stand at North Woodstock, where they intend to keep a good assortment of goods, and such as will meet the wants of their customers. The public are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CALEB BESSE, JR.,
C. C. WHITMAN.

North Woodstock, May 8th, 1848. *3w1

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE subscribers have on hand and will keep constantly for sale *Townsend's Sarsaparilla*, a genuine article—cheap.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

Hebron Academy.

THE Summer Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence on MONDAY, the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE next, under the instruction of GEORGE G. FAIRBANKS, A. B., and continue twelve weeks.

TUITION—$2 40, per Term, or 25 cents per week for a less time. JOSEPH BARROWS, Sec'y.

Hebron, May 5th, 1848. 1

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1844, Aurylla Foy, wife of Nathaniel Foy of Hartford in the County of Oxford, by her Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to the subscriber two certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the County of Oxford, which Deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County Book 70, page 182; and whereas, the conditions of said Mortgage Deed have been broken by reason of the non-payment of the sums therein specified: Be it known to whom it may concern that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. JOSIAH DUDLEY.

Paris, May 3, 1848. sr 1

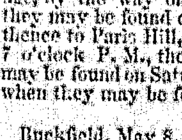
NOTICE.
New Arrangement.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that his celebrated Horses, the FRENCH TIGER, MORGAN EAGLE, and ROYAL OAK, will stand the ensuing Season at the following places, commencing the 8th day of May, viz:—At Bretton's Mills, Livermore, on Mondays; will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. for Turner Village, where they may be found until 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays, when they will leave for Lewiston Falls, where they may be found until 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesdays, when they will leave for Poland Corner, where they may be found until 4 o'clock on Thursdays, when they will leave for Norway Village, by the way of Craigie's Mills, Oxford, where they may be found on Fridays until 1 o'clock P. M., thence to Paris Hill, where they may be found until 7 o'clock P. M., thence to Buckfield, where they may be found on Saturdays,—excepting Court weeks when they may be found on Paris Hill.

AMERICA FARRAR.

Buckfield, May 8, 1848. tf 1

Notice.



THE subscriber would inform the public that his Horse, THE RATTLER, will stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz:—At the Old Stand,—the Cider Mill,—Mondays, Tuesday, and Wednesdays; at West Minot, Thursday, May 11; at Welchville in Oxford, Fridays; at Norway Village, on Saturdays, every week through the Season. Bills, giving terms, will be up soon.

THOMAS HILBORN.

Paris, April 24, 1848. 51

Prints.

100 PIECES PRINTS from 3 3-4 to 18 cents per yard, for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 20, 1848. 52

Groceries,

SUCH as Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c., for sale cheap by

Norway, April 26, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 18, 1848. tf 50

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1847, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by the Collector of said Town for the year 1847, and the following are the sums which remain unpaid, viz:—

	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value. $	Am't of Tax. c.
Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry in the year 1837,	10	1	100	14	18
	10	2	100	14	19
	10	3	100	14	19
	10	4	100	14	19
	10	5	100	14	19
	10	6	100	14	19
	11	1	100	14	19
	11	2	100	14	19
	11	3	100	14	19
	11	4	100	14	19
	11	5	100	14	19
	11	6	100	14	19
	12	1	100	14	19
Owners unknown,	12	6	100	14	19
	13	2	100	14	19
	13	3	100	14	19
	13	4	100	14	19
	14	2	100	14	19
	14	3	100	14	19
	14	4	100	14	19
	15	1	100	14	19
	15	2	100	14	19
	15	3	100	14	19
	15	4	100	14	19
	15	5	100	14	19
	16	1	100	14	19
	16	2	100	14	19
	16	3	100	14	19
	16	4	100	14	19
Trickey,			100	28	37
O. C. Frost,			14	20	27
J. Emerson,			9	20	27
Widow Sarah Barker farm,				100	1,32
Thomas Stearns, two-thirds Mills place,				26	34
Land formerly Sarah Bostwick's now supposed Murray's heirs of N. York, lying in S. E. part of the town,		10	500	940	11,09
Land formerly Sarah Bostwck's now suppose Theophilus Harris' heirs, Philadelphia, lying in N. W. part of the town,			7000	605	8,03
Land taken from S. W. corner of Letter A, No. 2, and annexed to Newry—Owners unknown,			320	60	80
				Total,	$28,00

A. H. SMALL, Treasurer of Newry.

Newry, April 25, 1848. 3w52

Oxford Normal Institute.

THE FIRST SESSION of this School will commence at SOUTH PARIS, where a commodious and elegant building is being erected for its accommodation, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MAY next, and continue *twelve weeks.*

BOARD,

including washing, fuel, lights, room and furniture, $1,25 for Gentlemen, and $1,00 to $1,25 for Ladies.

TUITION.

Common English, - - - - - -	$3,00
Higher English, - - - - -	$3,50 to 4,00
Languages, - - - - - - -	4,00
Vocal Music, (extra,) - - - - -	1,00
Drawing, (extra,) - - - -	50 to 1,00
Penmanship, (extra,) - - - - -	1,00

N. B. No Student will be received for less than half a term.

TEACHERS.

E. P. HINDS, A. M., *Principal.*
B. F. KENDALL, *Assistant.*
A. L. HERSEY, *Teacher of Vocal Music.*
J. H. BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

South Paris, April 25, 1848. 4w52

Portland Advertiser, Eastern Argus, and Christian Mirror, are requested to copy the above four weeks, and forward their bills.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings, Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2. Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10 for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next to the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH,
707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848. 1y47

New Spring Goods!!
——ooo——
A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 26, 1848. 52

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Middlesex Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. 52

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW,

Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 15] Norway Village.

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

Old Iron! Old Iron!!
——ooo——

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glaized and unglaized, for sale by HUMPHREY & STERNES.

North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 49

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at at the *Old Store Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1848. tf 41

DRY GOODS NOT QUITE GIVEN AWAY

At 90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland.

—ooo—

COMPETITORS STAND ASIDE FOR

SMITH & ROBINSON,

WHO will open this day the LARGEST, MOST DESIRABLE, AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS ever imported into this State, and will SELL THEM LOWER than any Goods which have been offered in the market this season.

ALL WOOL CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS at the low price of $20.
HEAVY " " " sold last year for $15, now $10.
All Wool Square " (warranted) " at the very lowest prices.
Common " " (wool centres) " worth $7, will sell for $4.
EDINBORO SHAWLS, worth at wholesale by the hundred $3,25, will sell for $2,50.
EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS, *very elegant patterns.*
PLAID, LONG, and SQUARE "
HEAVY SILK, PRINTED CASHMERE, M. DE LAINE, NETT, MOHAIR, STRADILLA, and any *nameable* SHAWL.

Be sure and call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to keep up our name for selling

SHAWLS at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

All are CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW SHAWL ROOM and examine our assortment, whether in want of a Shawl or not.

CARPETINGS, CARPETINGS,

Just received from the Manufacturer, and Auctions, about 100 pieces,—bought for CASH, and to CASH PAYING CUSTOMERS we can only say, now is your time to purchase a Carpet CHEAP. Call soon.

OIL CARPETINGS

OF ALL WIDTHS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN USUAL. HALLS AND ROOMS *FITTED WITHOUT A SEAM.*

TUFTED RUGGS, WOOL MATS, STAIR RAILS, AND CRASH, at the present *low and ruinous prices to the manufacturers.*

FEATHERS, MATRESSES, PEW CUSHIONS, UPHOLSTERY.

Feathers of *all sorts* at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES. Old Feathers cleansed.
Matresses of *all kinds* on hand and made to order. Old Matresses made over, *at the lowest charge.*
Pew, Ship, and other Cushions made by one of the best Upholsters.
Feather-Ticks on hand and made to order.
UPHOLSTERY in every shape attended to with promptness and WARRANTED TO SUIT.

IN OUR LOWER STORE

May be found a PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS from a FOUR CENT PRINT to A TEN DOLLAR CLOTH.

M. de Laines,	17 to 25 cents.	SHIRTINGS,	40 in., bleached, very fine,	8 cts.
Ginghams,	12 1-2 to 25 "	40 in., unbleached, very fine, 7 cts.	1 1-8 yd. Bartlett,	12 1-2 "
Alpacas,	20 to 100 "	36 in., " common, 6 "	7-8 " "	10 "
Prints,	4 to 17 "	30 in., " Portland, 7 1-2.	3-4 " common,	6 "
Cambrics,	5 to 12 "	40 in., " Merrimack, 8 cts.	36 in., extra nice,	10 "
Tickings,	8 to 16 "	46 in., " Exeter, 8 "	2 1-2 yds. wide, CHEAP.	
Patches,	5 to 17 "	2 1-2 yds. wide, VERY LOW.		

PARASOLETTS AND UMBRELLAS,

Much lower than our VERY LOW PRICES of last Summer.
SCALLOPED PARASOLETTS $1,00; sold last year, *same quality,* for $1,50.
SILK FRINGED " 1,50 " " " " " " 2,25.
UMBRELLAS at GREAT BARGAINS.

These goods we have just received from Auction, and having bought them very low, we are willing to give the CASH-PAYING PURCHASER the benefit.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Tailors' Trimmings.

TWEEDS of the FANCY MIXED, PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN, for Gents. and Childrens SUMMER WEAR.

If you want Goods cheap, please call on us, for we are determined to sell cheaper than any one. We purchase largely for cash, therefore have great advantages over those who buy on credit.

REMEMBER THAT

WE KEEP EVERY THING IN OUR LINE, FROM A SKEIN OF COTTON TO A FIFTY DOLLAR SHAWL.

SMITH & ROBINSON,
90 & 92 Middle Street.

PORTLAND, APRIL 28, 1848. 6w51

Thrice-Weekly Age for 1848.

THE subscriber proposes to issue THE AGE three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the news of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, which are more than usually interesting during the present session, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper.

While the publisher of the THRICE-WEEKLY AGE feels justified in pledging himself to furnish, in any event, faithful reports of the doings both of the Senate and House; it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fullness and completeness of the sketches of debates.

The expenses of the Thrice-weekly paper, always exceeding the income, are made principally with a view to the convenience of members of the Legislature—and we feel abundantly justified in asking them especially, as well as our other friends who may receive this Prospectus, to aid us, as far as they reasonably can, in obtaining a remunerating subscription.

The THRICE-WEEKLY AGE will be $1 for the session. It will be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, which will accommodate subscribers on all the important mail routes.

☞ The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with unless accompanied by the money.

WM. T. JOHNSON.

Augusta, April, 1848. 52

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, HIRAM STEVENS, then of Norway in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, conveyed to one Amos M. Jordan of said Norway, by his Deed of Mortgage dated December third, A. D. 1838, to secure certain notes, a certain tract of land situated in said Norway as described in said Mortgage Deed, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 60, Page 163; and the said Amos M. Jordan, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1839, assigned said Mortgage Deed to George Frost and Nathan Noble, both of said Norway, which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry, Book 60, Page 7[illegible]; and on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1840, said Nathan Noble, cosssignee, assigned all his right to said Mortgage and the notes therein described to George Frost, said assignment is recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Page 70; and on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1846, the said George Frost assigned all his right to said Mortgage and notes to Charles Tubbs and Bela Noyes, both of said Norway, assignment recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Page 126; and on the third day of April, A. D. 1844, the said Tubbs & Noyes assigned said Mortgage and notes to Eli Merrill of said Norway, assignment recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Page 498; and afterwards, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1844, the said Eli Merrill assigned said Mortgage Deed together with the notes therein described to me, which assignment is recorded in said Registry, Book 66, Pages 498 & 499; I hereby as assignee, give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, May 1, 1848. 3w52

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS ZEBULON BRYANT, 2nd, of Greenwood in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his two Deeds of Mortgage, to wit, of December twenty-third, A. D. 1843, and of February nineteenth, A. D. 1845, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 68, Page 178, and Book 71, Page 48, mortgaged to me a certain tract of land situated in said town of Greenwood, as described in the two Deeds above named, to secure the payment of certain notes; I therefore give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgages for condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, May 1, 148. 3w52

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10 CHESTS of NINGYONG, SOUCHONG, and Young Hyson Tea for sale by
Norway, April 26, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale by A. C. DENISON.
Norway, April 27, 1848. 52

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2 CASES SUPERIOR FRENCH MOLE SKIN HATS, for sale cheap, by
Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON.

PRESSEY & BARROWS'

FURNITURE & CHAIR MANUFACTORY,

—ooo—

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the cabinet business, and taken the shop near the Wesleyan Chapel, (formerly occupied by William Andrews,) would respectfully inform the public that they will manufacture and keep on hand

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and patterns, among which may be found the following articles:

Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus,
Common, Patent Windlass and French Bedsteads—Looking glasses,
Card, Pier, Centre, Grecian, Common and Toilet Tables,
Mahogany, Grecian and common Cane-seat Chairs—large and small Cane-seat Rocking-chairs, Wood-seat do.,
common Chairs of every description, &c. &c.

All work warranted to be of the best quality and sold as low as at any other establishment in the State. Orders of work promptly attended to, and repairing [illegible] short notice.

ISAAC PRESSEY,
B. G. BARROWS.

Norway, Feb. 24, 1848. tf 46

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 40

THOMAS H. KELLEY,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Norway Village,

GRATEFULLY tenders his thanks to patrons and friends for their liberal patronage heretofore, and respectfully invites a continuance.

He has just received the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS,

together with a prime stock of CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES, VESTINGS, &c., of all kinds and descriptions, and is prepared to suit his customers with any kind of a Garment they may want, on as liberal terms, and in a more fashionable style, than can elsewhere be obtained in the County of Oxford.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOUR or FIVE TAILORESSES, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

Also—Three or four Apprentice Girls to learn the trade. [April 8, 1848. tf 40

Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or the Mulberry Tree, for sale—either the tree or slips.—Now is the time to propagate this valuable tree. The kind here recommended resists cold and frosty winters as well as the apple tree. Slips $75 per hundred. Orders promptly attended to. Apply at this Office.—April 18, 1848. 50

FOR SALE,

100 M. SPRUCE SHINGLES, cheap for cash. Inquire of HUBBARD & STEVENS.
Paris, April 25, 1848. 3w51

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners on the Estate of

OLIVER PUTNAM,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh day of April, 1848, are allowed to the creditors of said Estate to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend them for that purpose at the Store of Isaac N. Stanley, in Dixfield Village, on the last Saturday of September and the first Saturday of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN M. EUSTIS, }

Dixfield, May 3, 1848. 1

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed, by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate, &c., within and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

JOHN LEAVITT,

late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh day of April, instant, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the Office of E. Washburn, in Livermore, on Saturday, the second day of September, and Saturday, the seventh day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., on each of said days.

REUEL WASHBURN, } Com'rs.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, }

Livermore, April 28th, 1848. 1

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

LEMUEL DUNHAM, late of Hartford,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CHARLES DUNHAM.

Hartford, April 11, 1848. 1

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned represent, that they are seized as heirs at law of SIMON RECORD, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased intestate, in common with Ebenezer Record, Cyrus Record, and with the heirs of Cynthia Bray, Beithiah Spaulding, and Simon Record, who are deceased, of certain real Estate which belonged to the said Simon Record first named, an inventory of which has been duly returned in the Probate Office for said County—that our respective proportions of the same are one eighth part thereof to each of us, and we are desirous of holding and possessing the same in severalty. Said real estate is described as follows:—About thirty acres on the north westerly corner of the original homestead farm of said Simon Record, deceased, in said Buckfield, beginning on the road leading from Ebenezer Records, at a stake and stones, being the north westerly corner of land heretofore conveyed to Ebenezer Records by said Simon, thence northerly on said road to the north west corner of the Lot—thence easterly to the middle of said lot—thence southerly parallel with said road to the land conveyed to Ebenezer Record by said Simon Record—thence westerly parallel with the north line of said lot to the bound first mentioned.—Also twenty acres on the north of said piece above described bought from off the Doble lot.

We therefore pray that after due proceedings, partition thereof may be made and our respective shares set out to us in severalty.

SIMON RECORD.
JOANNA NOYES, and } by their Attorney
CHARLES RECORD, } Simon Record.

April 11, 1848.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty eight.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered that the Petitioners give personal notice to the owners and heirs interested in the Estate described in said petition, and known to reside in this State, by furnishing each one of them with a copy of the foregoing Petition and this Order of said Court thereon, or by causing the same to be read in their hearing; and also by causing the Petition and Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Valuable Real Estate at

AUCTION.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased. The property lies in the northerly part of Paris, being the northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the fourth Range of Lots, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land, on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill thereon. The [illegible] of the [illegible] Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road [illegible] pass through the land and [illegible] a mile. About [illegible] with heavy wood and valuable [illegible] hundred rods of the Mill and [illegible] ber. A very desirable opportunity for [illegible] ment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public Auction, on Monday, the twelfth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. Sale on the premises.

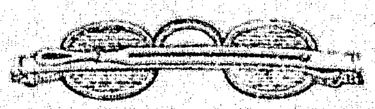
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

For sale at the same time, Eight or Ten Tons of Hay in said Barn.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, April 21, 1848. 51

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON,

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf40

THE SOUTH PARIS

Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of *Cassimeres, Satinetts, Felled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored*

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective, and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846. 34 tf

THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Nov. 19, 1847. 8w31

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.
Two sizes of Fancy Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.
Two sizes of Air-tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.
Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 20

SMITH'S PATENT

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1st 2 doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates,* or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding or bean pots in use,* at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use; the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves.*—which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that no other Stove ever yet had. [illegible] only ones in use which [illegible] as most of the Stoves [illegible] the [illegible] is another great [illegible] Stove, in [illegible] time, thoroughly [illegible] stoves which first carry the heat to the top [illegible] before it reaches the bottom, [illegible] the top before it is sufficiently [illegible] prevents the loaf from [illegible] heavy—the top [illegible] and the bottom not sufficiently [illegible].

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale at the old stand of [illegible] opposite [illegible] Hotel, Norway Village, [illegible] for Lumber, Wood, Produce or CASH.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

CELEBRATED

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AS EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets

(Between Deering's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

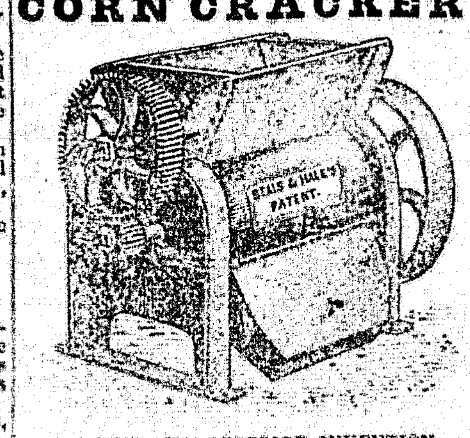
MEXICO, MAINE.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER:



BEAL & HALE'S PATENT.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.
For Grinding the same suitable for Provender. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.
Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn,* as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money,* as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their sam[illegible], because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the same by the watch, and it has [illegible] bushels of [illegible] hour. We also [illegible] at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable [illegible] hour. We hesitate not to say that it will [illegible] any other [illegible] in use.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. C. BOUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

[illegible]

LEVI WHITMAN, } *Proprietors*
EZRA F. BEAL, } *of the*
S. J. SMITH, } *Norway*
[illegible] } *Mills.*
SAMUEL AMES, *Miller 45 years.*

And signed by [illegible] others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street.

Mr. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of

GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED

GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Stove Funnel!

SUITABLE for Meeting Houses, Factories, Hotels, School Houses, and other buildings, for sale at the old Stove Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for Manufacturers.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Bricks! Bricks!!

10,000 BRICKS For Sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life,* discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most deperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

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Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated *consumption,* it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1yp&amtDFB15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumers in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all these disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all [illegible], the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santé,* (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

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DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guarantied. ☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

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Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 20, 1847. 46